

(IS-6) Achieving Irrigation Water Management (IWM) With Irrigation Water Conveyance – Pipeline

Basic requirements:

Irrigation pipelines come in a variety of diameters (4" to 24" are the most common) and a variety of materials (Poly Vinyl Chloride, Steel, Non-reinforced concrete, and Aluminum).

Irrigation pipelines are used with sprinklers, drip systems, and flood applications on a variety of crops.

Benefits:

Increases efficiency of water delivery from well to point of irrigation.

Maintenance is minimal compared to an earthen ditch or concrete lined ditch.

Will work on any field, regardless of shape.

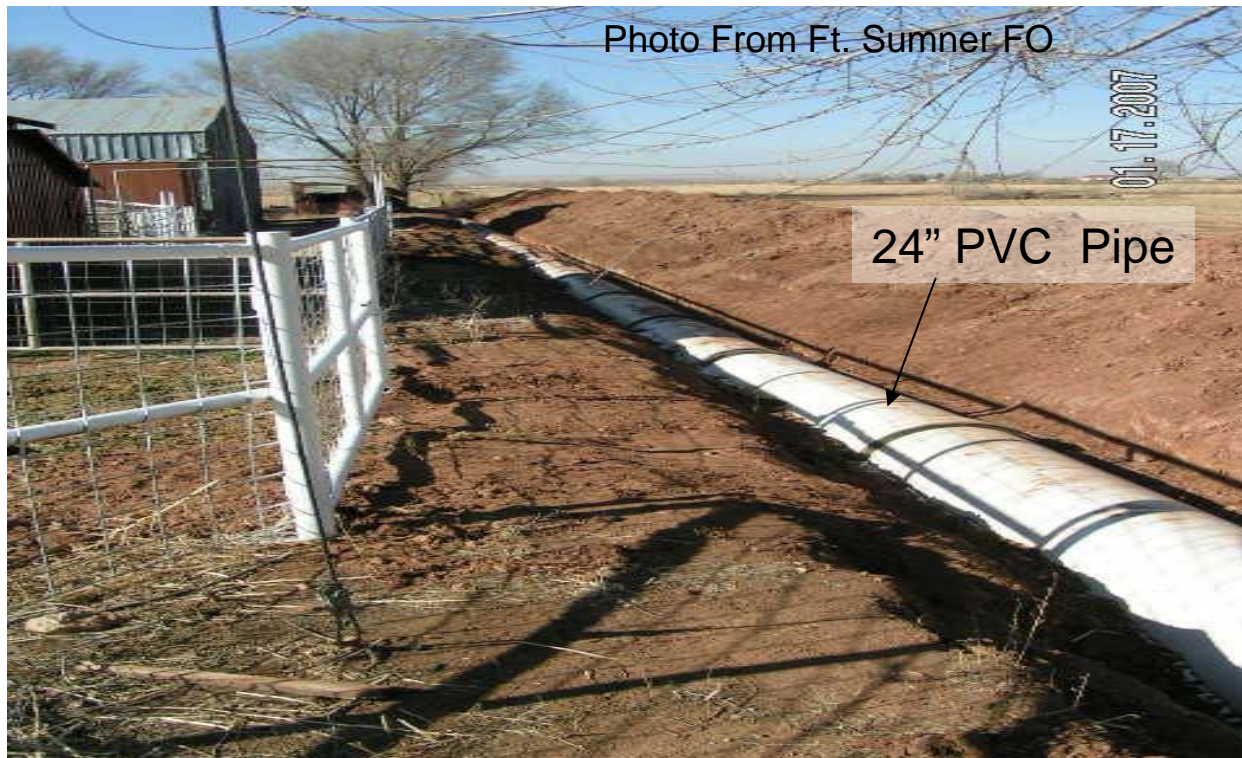


Table Of Contents

Page #	Title	Purpose
1	Achieving Irrigation Water Management (IWM) with Irrigation Pipelines	To describe the basic requirements and benefits obtained with irrigation pipelines
2	Table of Contents	Table of Contents
3	Friction Loss Table	Example of friction loss table to assist in sizing irrigation pipeline
4	Pump Discharge Assembly	To show valves on a typical pump discharge assembly
5	Typical Pump Discharge Assembly	To show typical set up of valves for a pressurized irrigation pipeline at the well assembly
6	Pump Dogleg Assembly	To show typical pump dogleg assembly
7	Typical Gravity Discharge Assembly	To show typical gravity discharge assembly
8	Pipe Markings	To provide explanation of typical pipe markings
9	Tee & Elbows	To show tees and elbows in an irrigation pipeline system
10	Thrust Blocks	To show typical types of thrust blocks
11	Minimum Depth of Cover	To show minimum depth of cover for different sizes
12	Documentation of Depth of Cover	Photo verification of depth

Friction Loss In Plastic Pipe (Ft / 100 Ft) (example)

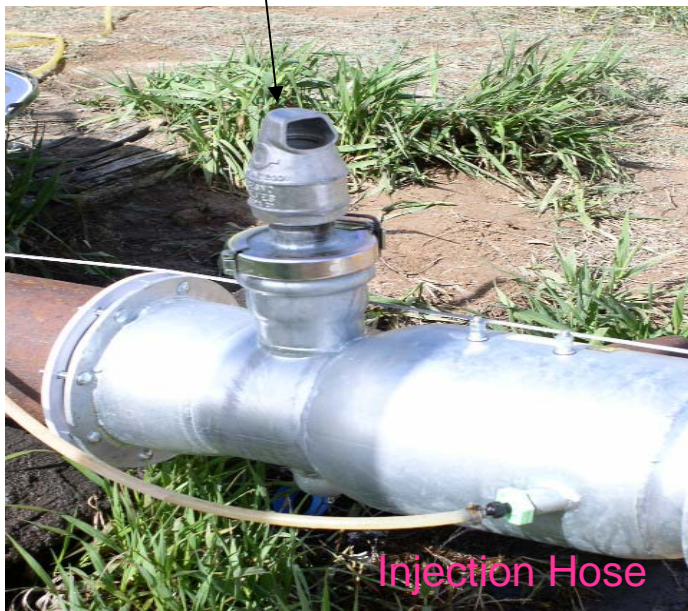
Diameter In Inches											
		8	8	10	10	12	12	15	15	18	18
Flow GPM	Flow CFS	Vel Ft/sec	Hf	Vel Ft/sec	Hf	Vel Ft/sec	Hf	Vel Ft/sec	Hf	Vel Ft/sec	Hf
450	1.00	2.865	0.330	1.833	0.101	1.273	0.038				
600	1.33	3.820	0.588	2.445	0.179	1.698	0.068				
900	2.00	5.730	1.322	3.667	0.402	2.546	0.152				
1500	3.33	9.549	3.672	6.112	1.118	4.244	0.423	2.716	0.129	1.886	0.049
2000	4.44			8.149	1.987	5.659	0.752	3.622	0.229	2.515	0.087
2500	5.56					7.074	1.175	4.527	0.358	3.144	0.135
3000	6.76							5.432	0.515	3.773	0.195
4000	8.89							7.243	0.916	5.030	0.346

To properly size the pipeline diameter, choose a velocity less than 5.0 Ft/sec and a friction loss (Hf) equal to, or less than, 1.0 Ft/100 Ft. Friction loss will vary based on pipe material, pipe diameter, change in elevation, and flow rate.

Note: Cubic Feet Per Second (CFS) x 450 = Gallons Per Minute (GPM)

Pump Discharge Assembly

Air Vent & Vacuum
Relief Valve



Injection Hose

Pressure Relief Valve

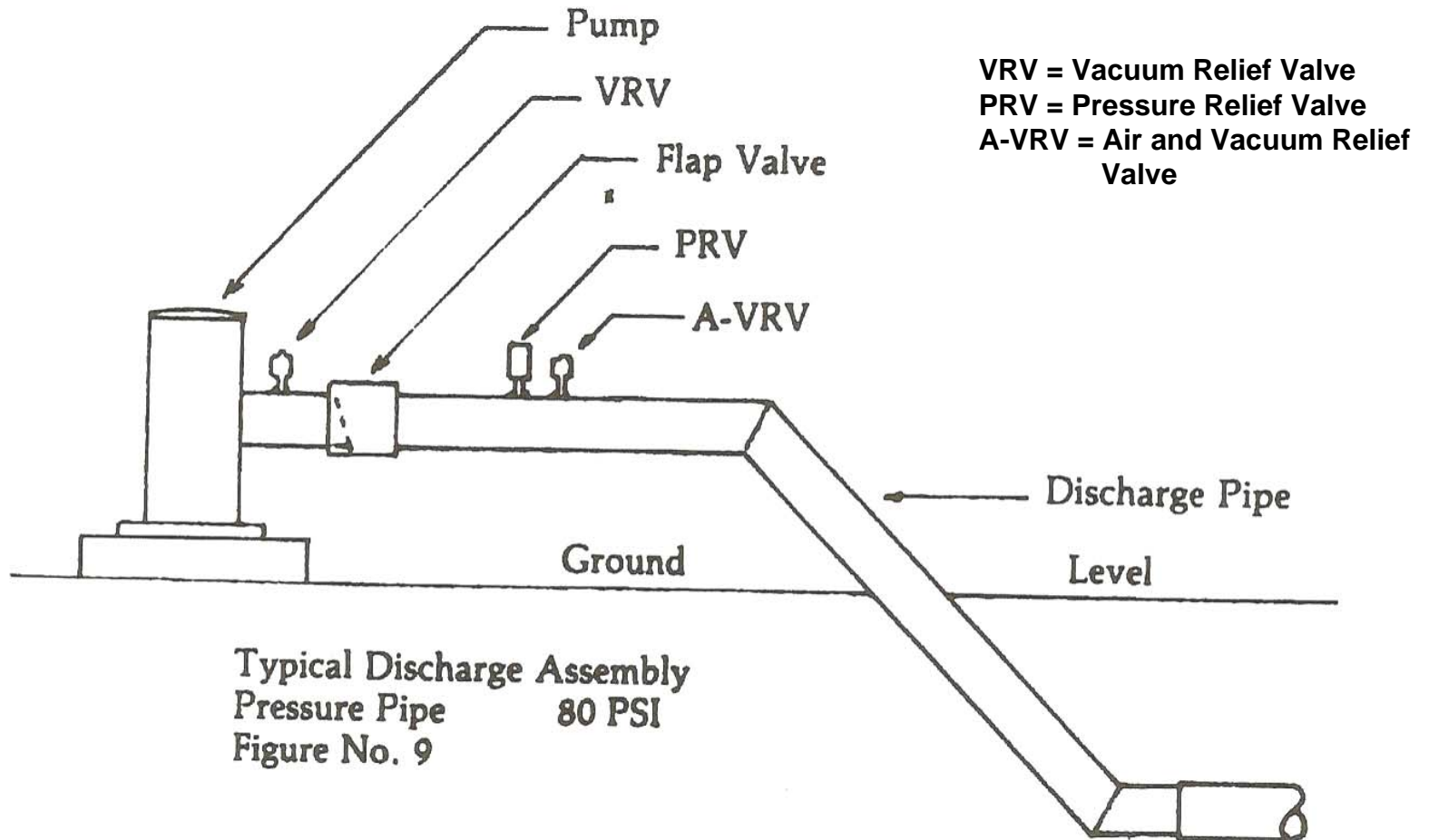


Chemigation Valve

IS-6

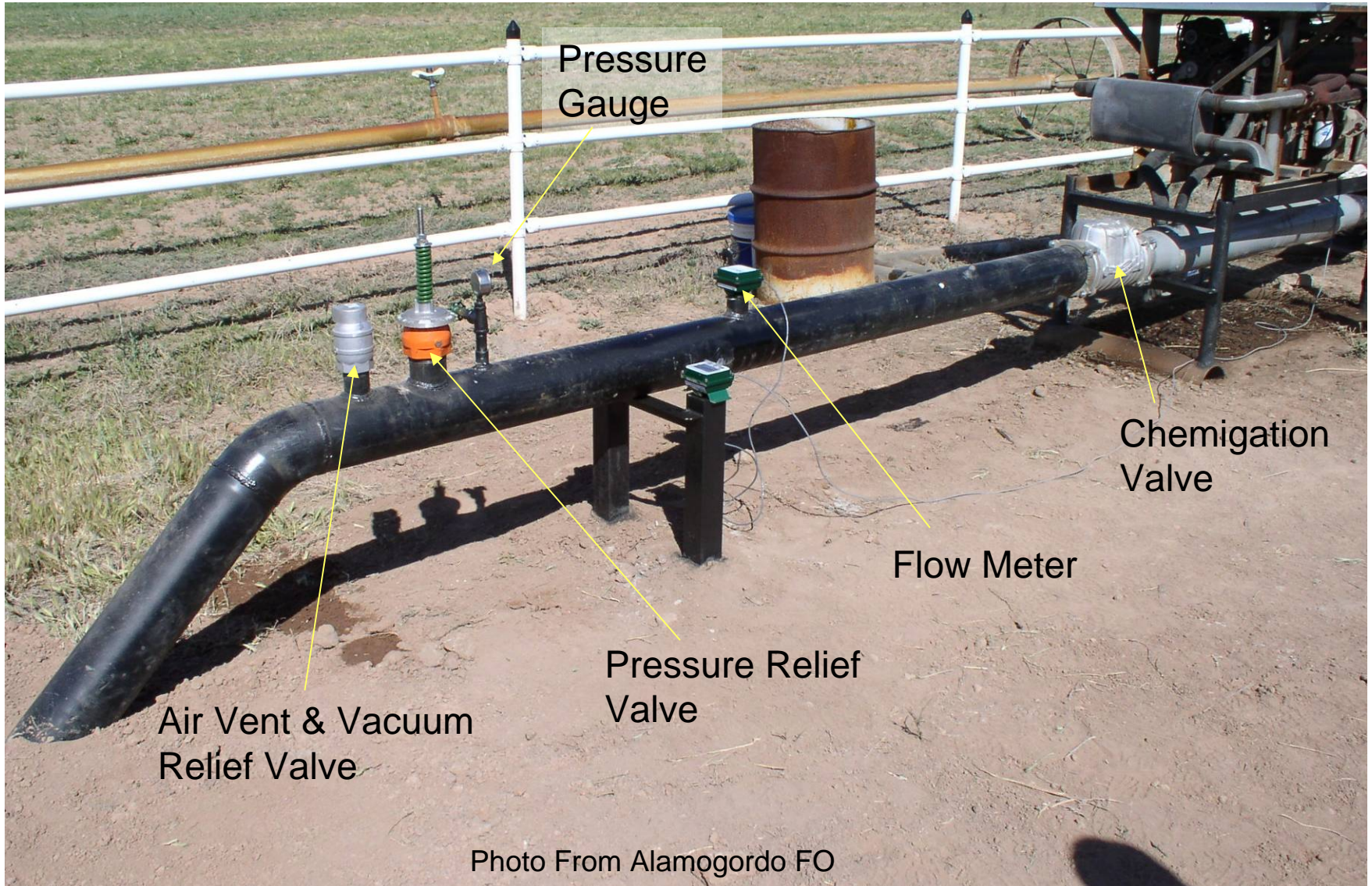
Photos From Alamogordo FO

Typical Pump Discharge Assembly

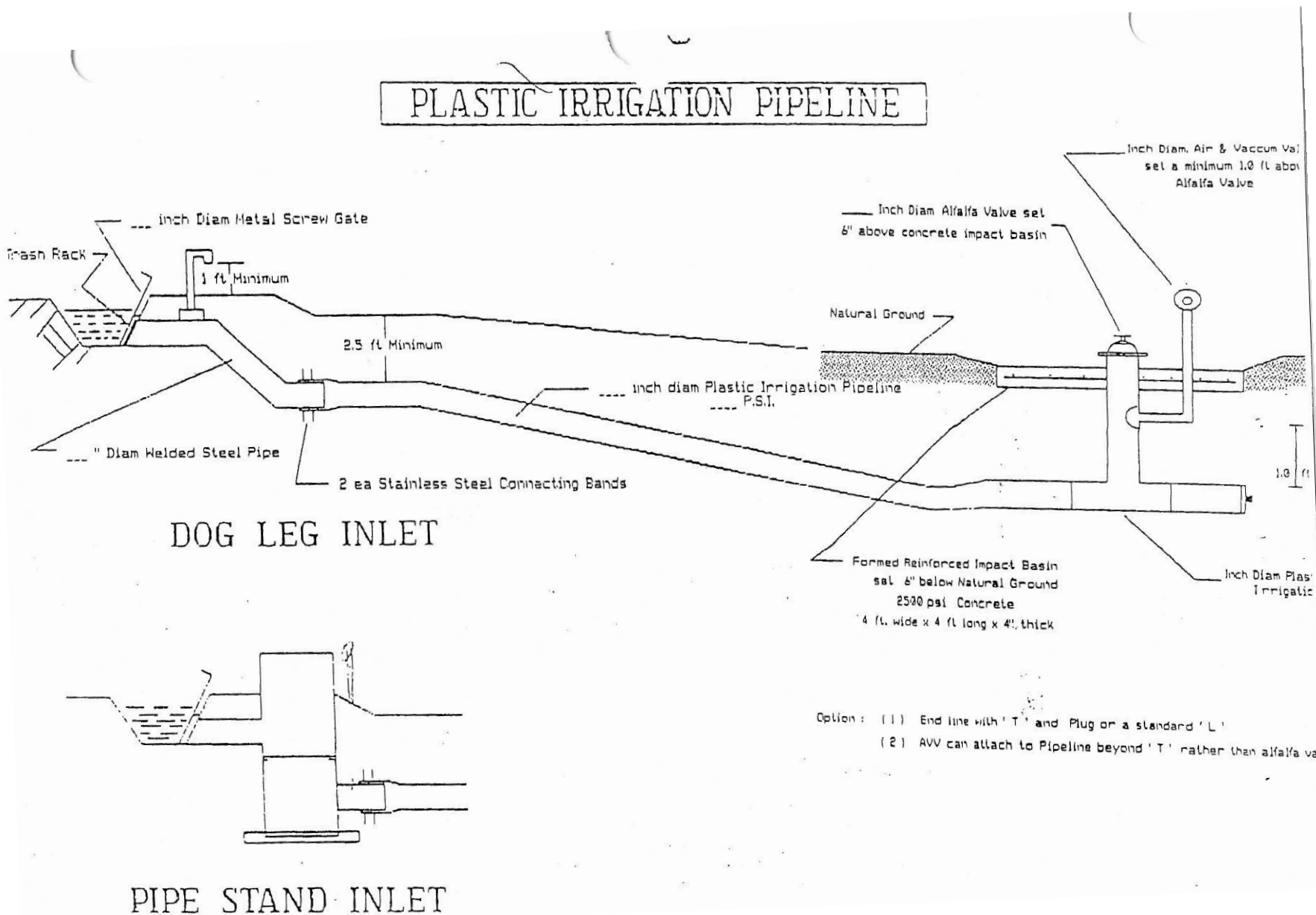


Repairs may be made with bolted couplings or gasketed couplings and lengths of plain ended pipe.

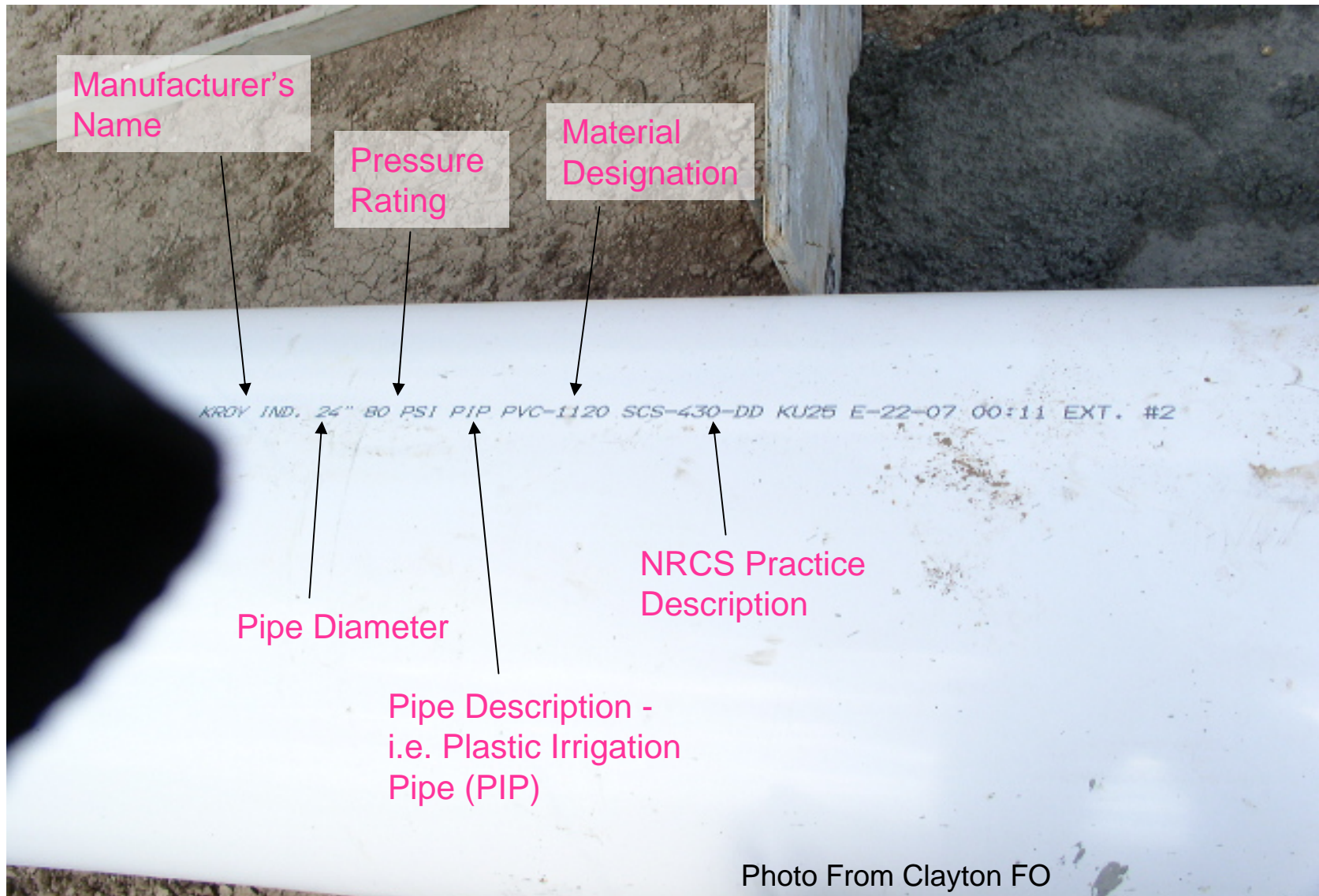
Typical Pump Dogleg Assembly



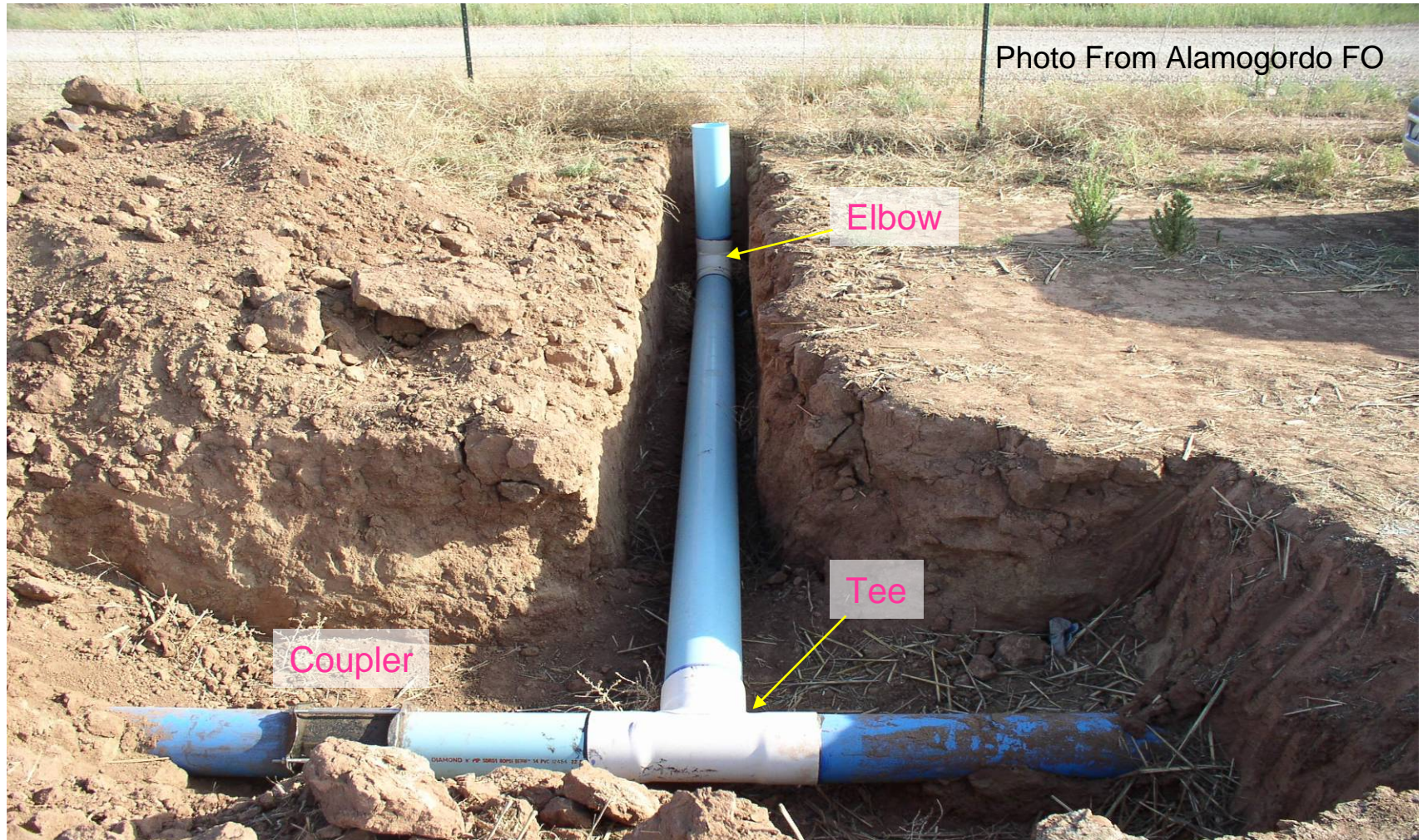
Typical Gravity Discharge Assembly



Plastic Irrigation Pipe Markings Example



Irrigation Pipeline Tee and Elbow



THRUST BLOCKING — water under pressure exerts thrust forces in piping systems. Thrust blocking should be provided, as necessary, to prevent movement of pipe or appurtenances in response to thrust. Thrust blocking is required wherever the pipeline:

- Changes direction (e.g., tees, bends, elbows and crosses)
- Changes size at its reducers
- Stops as it dead ends
- Valves and hydrants, at which thrust develops when closed

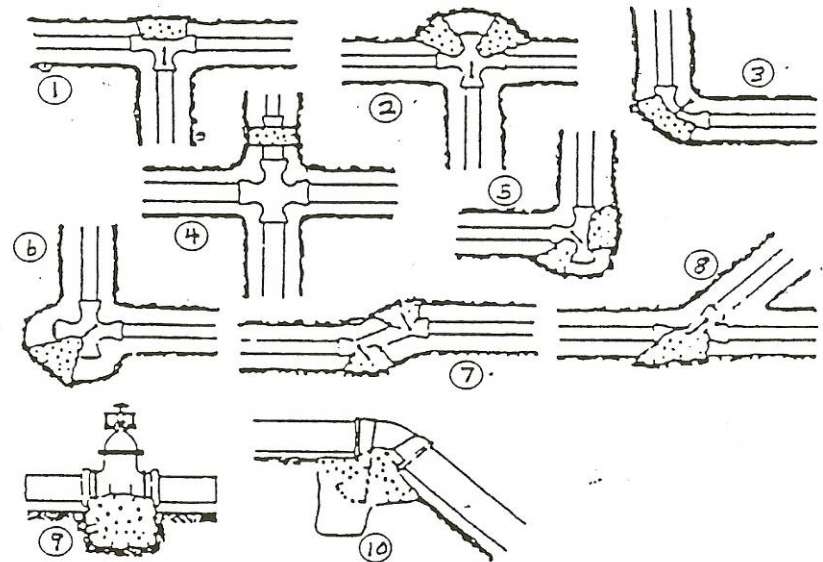
Size and type of thrust blocking depends on:

- Maximum system pressure
- Pipe size
- Appurtenance size
- Type of fittings or appurtenance
- Line profile (horizontal or vertical bends)
- Soil type

TYPES OF THRUST BLOCKING

If thrusts, due to high pressure, are expected, anchor valves as below. At vertical bends anchor to resist outward thrusts.

1. Through line connection, tee
2. Through line connection, cross used as tee
3. Direction change, elbow
4. Change line size, reducer
5. Direction change, tee used as elbow
6. Direction change, cross used as elbow
7. Direction change
8. Through line connection, wye
9. Valve anchor
10. Direction change vertical bend anchor



MINIMUM DEPTH OF COVER

Pipe shall be installed at sufficient depth below the ground surface to provide protection from hazards imposed by traffic crossings, farming operations, freezing temperatures, or soil cracking. The minimum depth of cover for pipe susceptible to any of these hazards shall be:

Pipe Diameter (in.)	Depth of Cover (in.)
½ through 2 ½	18
3 through 5	24
6 or more	30

In areas where the pipe will not be susceptible to freezing and vehicular or cultivation hazards, and the soils do not crack appreciably when dry, the minimum depth of cover may be reduced to:

Pipe Diameter (in.)	Depth of Cover (in.)
½ through 1 ½	6
2 through 3	12
4 through 6	18
6 or more	24

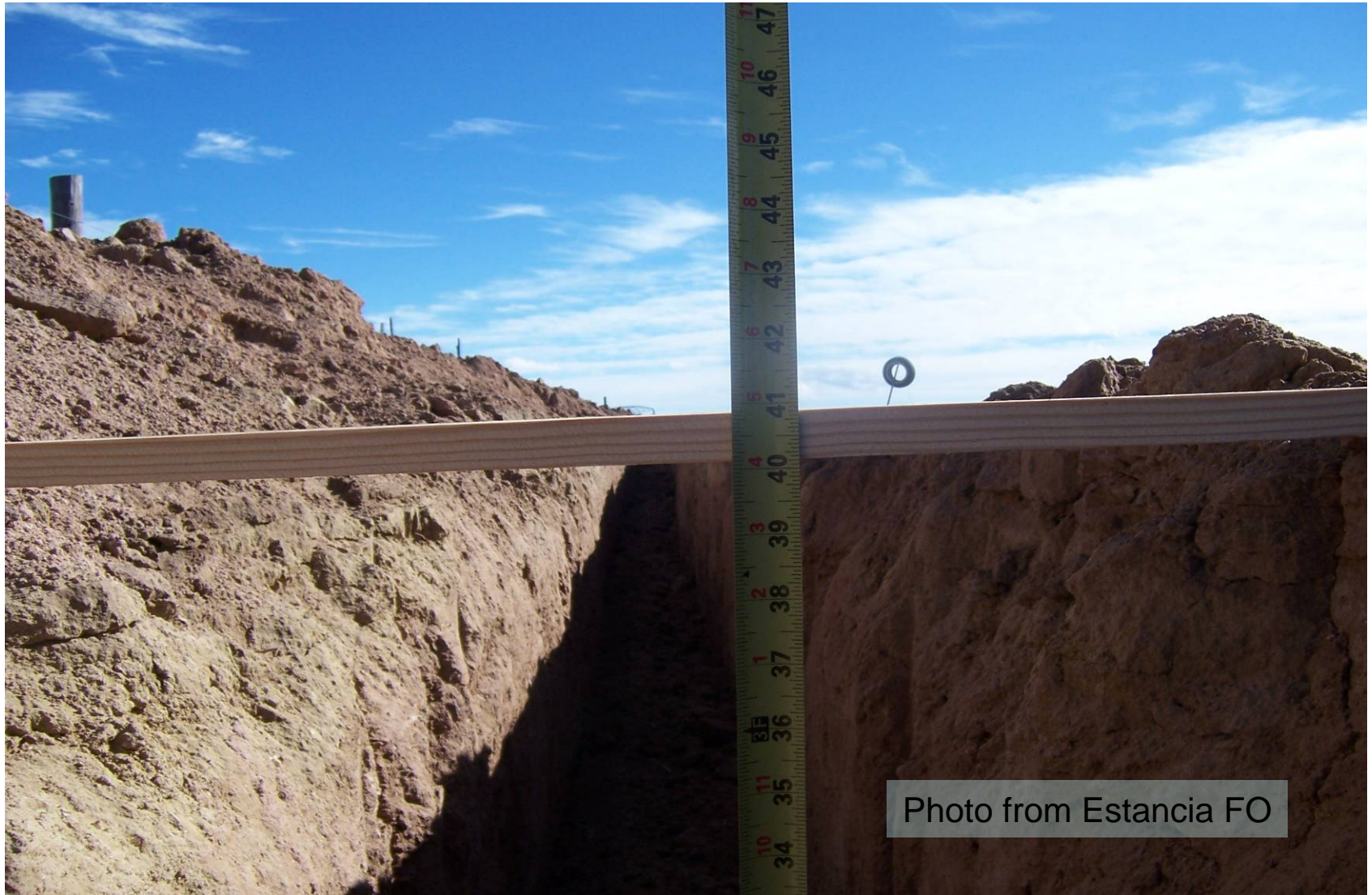


Photo from Estancia FO